THE HUNTRESS

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the 'Temple of Liberty.*"—JEFFERSON.

VOL VI WASHINGTON CITY D C. JUNE 4, 1842. XXII—WHOLE NO 282

THE HUNTRESS

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

At the corner of North B and Third sts. Capitol Hill.

SELECTED TALES.

From the Southern Literary Magazine.

LOOSING AND WINNING.

(*Continued.*)

A ten minutes conversation with her cideveant lover was all her art could accomplish, during the evening at Mrs. T——'s until she secured his arm on going out. In the entry they were detained by the crowd at the door, and looking round they saw Mrs. Westbury together with Mr. and Mrs. Eveleth, examining a bust of Gen. Lafayette, which stood on a pedestal, near the foot of the stair-case. With a smile on her beautiful features, which very slightly softened a compound expression of scorn and malignity, Miss Eldon said.

'Really, Mrs. Westbury has made a conquest, Mr. Eveleth is devoted in his attentions, and enthusiastic in his encomiums! Do not begin to be jealous?

'Not in the least,' Mr. Westbury replied. 'The attentions and approbations of such a man as Mr. Westbury's rigid sense of virtue and propriety will prevent her ever receiving improper attentions, should any one be disposed to offer them. She has too much delicacy and refinement to court the attentions of her own husband, less those of the husband of another!

Miss E. was stung with mortification, and dropping her head, that her face might be concealed by her hood, she said in a voice tremulous with conflicting passions.—

'How little did I ever expect to hear Frederick Westbury speak to me in a severe tone!'

'Severe? Maria—Miss Eldon? Does common justice to Mrs. Westbury sound harshly in your ear!'

'Certainly not—but your tone—your manner, are not what they were, and I hoped that no circumstances, no new engagements, would prevent your retaining a kindly feeling towards one whom—' she hesitated. 'One whom I once loved,' said Mr. Westbury, finishing the sentence for her. 'Yes,' you well know that I once loved you.'

'Once?' interrupted Miss Eldon. 'But this is man's fidelity!'

'Miss Eldon, you astonish me,' said Mr. Westbury. 'I am married—my wife commands my respect, nay, my admiration—and duty, honor, every thing commands that all former ties, however tender, should be broken. Our happiness, our respectability demands that henceforth we be only common acquaintance.'

'Be it so,' farewell!' said Miss Eldon with her irrepressible bitterness of expression, and snatching her hand from beneath his arm, she sprang forward and took that of her brother, who had just issued from the parlor.

'Is that, can that be Maria Eldon?—thought Mr. Westbury—'the feeling, the refined Maria! Where has my love, my admiration, my passion for her gone? or rather, by what blindness were they at first excited? Does she wish to retain—nay, does she claim the heart of the husband of another? What perversion of principle is here?'

[We regret exceedingly that we have not been able to present to our readers the conclusion of the above interesting tale—but circumstances beyond our control have rendered it impossible. The paper containing it, not having arrived in season at our office, we roamed the city o'er and o'er, in order to procure a copy, but to no purpose: We shall endeavor in a future number to present it to our readers.]

The clergy live by our sins, the doctor by our diseases, and the lawyers by our follies. What do printers live on?—echo answers, *what?*

THE ROBBER CHIEF.

A TALE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

In the year 1652 the Black Forest was infested with poachers. When game was scarce they levied contributions on travellers, and having eased them of their property, they returned to conceal themselves in the woods. Robbers and poachers are almost synonymous, in fact, a man who steals game at night, armed to the teeth, is seldom backward in murdering any one who opposes him, and, when game is wanting, it is easy to replace it by a purse of gold, and with this advantage, that there is no need of going to market to dispose of the spoil. Besides, it is merely drawing a trigger in either case.

The chief of these marauders was a young man of good family, born at Aschaffenbourg. Libertinism had hurried him into crime. In love with a young girl who had been refused to his addresses, he resolved to carry her off, and to avoid the pursuit of the law he joined himself to a set of dissolute young men, who had already taken the forest for their abode. Determined and intrepid, they soon became the terror of the game-keepers and woodsmen, who were speedily quieted by an unseen fowling-piece, whenever an attack on these lawless men was meditated. After a time no one dared to pass through the Forest, nor even to travel alone in its neighborhood after dark.

Hans Rudinet, who had become chief of the band, soon grew tired of the young creature for whom he had at first adopted the profession of a robber—the gentleman loved variety, and under different disguises traversed the neighboring villages, where, if he saw a handsome woman, he would watch her movements, and track her footsteps, until the desired opportunity arrived, when, pouncing on her like a bird of prey, he would bear her off to the Forest. Nine young women were in this manner taken away from the vicinity of Frankfort, eight of whom returned, soon or late, to their homes, some ill, some mothers. Rudinet left other spoils to his comrades provided he kept women to himself. An excellent marksman, the deer, the wild boar, or the goat that passed within two hundred paces of his arquebuss received its contents in his heart. If the foresters assembled to attack the poachers, the latter allowed the former to advance deep into the forest, and then, at a signal given by Hans, all fired at once, and rarely did it happen that a man unhurt escaped to carry the news to their neighbors. The comrades of Hans aimed at the trunk of their adversary—but he invariably lodged his ball in the left eye of the man he singled out. When a poor wretch was found dead, with the left eye pierced, the peasants would say, "This is the work of Hans Rudinet.'

These enormities could not but bring on a catastrophe. The Senators of Frankfort assembled to devise means for destroying or dispersing this band of brigands. Some troops were placed at their disposal, and all the young men of the district joined in the crusade proclaimed against the robbers—they were resolved to capture Hans Rudinet, and bring him, alive or dead, into the town. The forest was surrounded, and after a desperate resistance, all the poachers were taken, except the chief. They were conducted to Frankfort to be executed and a great part of the neighboring population hastened to be present at this spectacle. Men and women rejoiced at the downfall of their enemies, but the satisfaction was not entire, because Hans Rudinet had escaped.

A young woman, holding a little child by the hand, stood near the gibbet, watching the executioner preparing to perform his office—when, turning to observe a man who pressed close to her, she beheld Hans, and was about to utter a cry, but he whispered, 'Silence, or that child will soon be an orphan.' She was silent, but the words were heard by an officer of police. He looked attentively at the man, for he knew that the girl was one of those who had passed some months in the forest with poachers—and he felt little doubt but this must be Rudinet, for on comparing his features with those of the child, he perceived a strong resemblance. Acting on this opinion, he signed to two of his colleagues, and the three, seizing the man, conducted him before the Senators.

'You have secured all the poachers but the chief, and we now bring him before you.'

A young woman who entered at the same time, cried out, 'Pardon, pardon, for the father of my child!'

'Tell the executioner that his days are numbered,' said a Senator.

'This fellow, who has just seized me,' said Rudinet, 'was yesterday within two hundred paces of my arquebuss, and I meant to have hit him in the left eye, but a sudden emotion of pity seived me—had I followed my first idea, he would now have been dead, and I should not stand here before you.'

'You really can put a ball into a man's eye at two hundred paces?'

'Yes, I will engage to put in ten!'

'It is not possible,' said an arquebusier in attendance.'

'You think so, because you are not expert yourself—do you think I resemble you? Well, if it will afford you any diversion, I am willing, before I die, to show what a man can do with an arquebuss.'

'We should like to see it,' said several voices.'

'I shall be so,' said a Senator, 'and if he put a ball into the neck of a bottle, without breaking it, we will pardon him.'

'That would be easy,' remarked Rudinet, while another Senator observed, that pardon should not be granted on easy terms to one who had been so great an offender.

'No,' said he, 'nine young girls have been taken from their homes by him, and he shall fire nine balls, designating with them the figure 9 in the vane over the gate *Ernchicinmer*.'

'Well said—if he fails in one ball we will hang him.'

'Yes, yes,' roared the crowd, delighted at having two exhibitions instead of one.

'I am quite content,' said Hans Rudinet, 'if pardon is to attend success.'

'We will beg it for him,' cried the arquebusiers.

'I shall be granted,' said the Senators.

'Give me then a piece and nine balls.'

'Put him under a gibbet,' ordered the the burgomaster. 'put a cord round his neck and if he misses one shot, tighten it till you strangle him.'

Hans Rudinet took the arquebuss, and examined it, without seeming disturbed by the preparations of the executioner who was placing the cord as the burgomaster had indicated. He then put in the powder, ball and wadding, and raising the piece, with careful attention he fired, and the vane, turning on its pivot, showed that it was pierced through.

'There's nothing remarkably clever in that.'

'Oh, no—any body might do the same.'

'I would bet a trifle that the third ball hangs him.'

'The second comes before the third,' said Hans, coolly—'look, there it is—have I placed it well?'

'Yes.'

'Now then, for the third—there, does it begin the curve?'

'Admirable!'

'Four—five, six—see, I have Made the circle—it remains but to put a tail to the cipher.'

'Better and better—bravo, Rudinet, you are the best marksman in the world!

And the people, who a few minutes before would have doomed the poacher to death, now hoped for his safety. The arquebusiers almost trembled lest the remaining shots should be less true, and the girl pressed her child to her heart, which palpitated with the dread, that so ill-directed ball might prove the signal for executing a man who had obtained possession of her unlawfully. But the other three balls were fired with as much accuracy as the former ones, and the 9 was as well formed, as though the holes had been perforated by the hand.

'Vivat!' screamed the first.

'Vivat!' shouted the arquebusiers.

'Vivat!' cried the people.

Rudinet was quickly relieved of his hempen cravat, and carried in triumph before the Senators.

'How will you deserve the life we spare you?' they asked.

'By employing it in learning to be an honest man.'

'Why did you not begin sooner?'

'Because my companions would not let me—but they are gone—may they rest in peace! If this young woman will consent, I will marry her to-morrow, and the town of Frankfort shall not boast a more honest citizen than myself!'

Hans Rudinet kept his word—he became 'an honest citizen, a good husband, a tender father,' as we read on the head stones in a cemetery—and he was unanimously chosen for chief of the arquebusiers.

Should you go to Frankfort on-the-Maine, you will see, over the gate called The *Ernchicinmer*, a small tower, surmounted by a weather-cock—and, if you look very particularly, you may still trace the figure 9, designated by the nine balls of Hans Rudinet, the poacher and expert marksman.

☞When we were in Boston we had the unhappiness or misfortune to make the acquaintance of the notorious Bass. Bass had just previous got his tailor to make him a suit from a splendid piece of cloth—so fine an article indeed, that the artisan took the accustomed liberty of his profession and cribbed enough to fit himself with a vest 'off the same.' Happening soon after to be strolling down Cornhill with Bass, we met our tailor with the identical vest on, when the following colloquy ensued.

Tailor Ah! Mr. *Bass*, how d'ye do?

Bass. Pretty *tightish* How's *crops?*

Tailor. [Looking rather *green.*] Crops! Mr. Bass! Crops! I don't take.

Bass. [eyeing the vest with intense interest.) Don't *take*! Why, ain't you a cultivator of the soil?

Tailor. You mistake, Mr. *Bass.* Dont you recollect me? I made the suit you have on?

Bass. Well, really! thats a good one! Why, d—n me, if I didnt mistake you for T——, the great *Cabbage* raiser!

THEORY OF MARRIAGE. There was a merry fellow who supped at Plato's three thousand years ago and the conversation—turning upon love and choice of wives, he said, 'He had learnt from very ancient tradition that men had been originally created male and female, each individual being provided with a duplicate set of limbs, and performing his locomotive functions with a kind of rotary movement, as a wheel—that he became in consequence so excessively insolent, that Jupiter, indignant split him in two, and since that time that each half runs about the world in quest of its other half; if the two congenial halves meet, they are a very loving couple, otherwise they are subject to a miserable, scolding, peevish, and uncongenial matrimony. The search he said was rendered difficult, for the reason that one man slighting upon a half that did not belong to him, another did necessarily the same, till the whole affair was thrown into irretrievable confusion.

A Newburypoet deacon, upon returning home from church one Sunday, perceived that the boys had been making 'egg-nogs'—after lecturing them on the impropriety of doing such things at any time, particularly on Sabbath days, he whispered to the eldest—'Is there any left John?'

'I say,' said a wag to a tall youth, whose appearance will be readily understood. 'I say, didn't there an almighty great tree stand in front of your father's house?' 'Why,' enquired Jonathan. 'Because,' replied the other, 'you looked so thundering green, I reckoned you must have been brought up in the shade.'

Rode on a Rail.—Yesterday, at a militia muster in the district of Spring Garden, the Captain appeared on the ground fully equipped, but decidedly in a state of intoxication—*his soldiers* felt incensed at the outrage, and to gratify themselves, and for his punishment rode him on a rail for many squares through the district, holding his own sword over his head.—*Philada. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON CITY

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1842.

From the Cahawba (Ala.) *Democrat.*

Our friend of the Democrat has been led into a mistake, by placing too much confidence in party presses. We find the following in a late paper of his.

THE DIFFERENCE—MARK IT.—Under Democratic administrations, says the Salem Advertiser, every demand against the Government was promptly paid and cancelled, the national debt paid off, and a surplus of twenty-eight millions deposited with the States—old claims upon foreign powers overhauled—and a settlement of all just demands enforced—our credit at home and abroad faithfully preserved untarnished.

How the credit of the nation stood abroad, under the Democratic administration, we cannot say, for the business of the government was transacted in such a manner, that none but the party knew how it was transacted at home. But since Mr. Van Buren went out of power, it has been discovered, that debts were not so promptly paid, as the editor of the Salem advertiser immagines.

We believe there was one class of debts always punctually paid, we mean printers: The advertiser for one.

The Globe of this city, acknowledges that $5,283,831,08 of the *Treasury* notes were left unpaid but the fact, that large sums appropriated for one purpose, was used by the *Kitchen* government for another are the following.

Treasury notes outstanding 4th March, 1841 .	$5,283,831 08
Debt due in Holland, assumed for cities in District of Columbia, bearing an annual interest of $78,145 . .	1,440,000 00
Amount due navy pension fund, for money used by government . .	1,143,938 00
Amount due twelve Indian tribes, to wit—Ottowas and Chippewas, Osages, Delawares, Sioux of Mississippi, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Winnebagoes, Creeks, and Iowas, which the Government agreed to invest in stock, but which they have failed to do, and pay an annual interest on the loan of $131,005, [see document No. 2, 2d session 26th Congress, H. R. page 278]	2,580,000 00
(This amount is exclusive of an annual charge on the *Treasury* for fulfilment of treaties amounting to, and varying according to Treasury estimates, between $750,000 and $1.150,000.]	
Amount due Chippewa and Ottowa Indians, to be paid in twenty annual instalments—seventeen annuities yet to be paid, [see document No. 2, 2d session 26th Con, Ho. R., p. 281] . .	540,00 00
Amount belonging to Indian tribes, and which received in trust and converted, [see same doc. pp. 289,280, 281]	129,386 00
Amount due Florida militia for services rendered before 4th March, 1841, and which was provided for in a bill which passed Congress, but too late to receive the signature of the President, (see document No. 19, H. R., 1st sess. 27th Congress, p. 6] . . .	317,601 00
Amount due Georgia militia, in same situation as debt to Florida militia, (see same document and page.) .	78,495 00
Amount due by Post Office Department to contractors and others, being a deficiency of means on 1st February, 1841, and by the extra session had increased to the appropriation then made of $497,000, (see report of Postmaster General, June, 1841) . .	354,990 00
Amount due on arrearages to contractors for taking care of public works, for work, &c., (see document No. 30, Ho. Reps., 1st sess. 27th Cong., p. 14] .	27,993, 00
Amount of funded debt of late war . .	299,554 00
Amount of unfunded debt, (see document No. 3, Ho. of Reps., 2d sess. 26th Cong., p. 31] .	36,297 00
Amount due State of Georgia, for money advanced in the Indian campaigns of 1836, which was admitted by last Congress, and bill passed for payment, but too late to receive the signature of the President, .	207 000 00
Claim of the State of Maine, similarly situated . . .	200,000 00
Amount of deficiency of means, other than loan by Treasury notes, to meet charges made upon the Treasury by the appropriations of Congress which expired 3d March 1841, and previous Congresses] see document No. 2, H. R. 1st sess. 27th Congress, p 3)	12,080,221 00
Making a total of	$24,719,008 08

These estimates are exclusive of private claims to a very large amount, of several millions of dollars—and of the Smithsonian bequest, of half a million of dollars.'

All this was a secret even to the parties they claim to belong, until brought to light by the present Congress.

We say nothing of defaulters of Postmasters, land officers, and custom house offices and public agents, but have confined our exposition to the non-payments of their debts, to satisfy those honest Democrats at a distance, who have no opportunity of coming at the truth, because all possible care is taken to suppress information through the Post office, we presume, as some of the vilest thieves—[old Blue of Montgomery Ala; who stole our $40 for instance] are still kept in office.

The committees on expenditures are making reports, from time to time, of waste and extravagance of public money particularly the Florida War, that astonishes all parties, and the latter would with a trifling addition, make a bridge of boats from N. Y. to Liverpool.

From the report of the committee on the expences of this war, it appears there were imployed in the service seven hundred and thirty seven steamboats, brigs, and schooners from 1836 to 1841, some at from $150 to $450 perday, and some at from $2,000 to $4,000 permonth.

One boat, the John Crowell, during the entire time she was in the service, cost the country eighty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars.

Besides these, there were, God knows how many wagons, at a cost equally extravagant. The cost of making one wagon $2,300! Two sets of harness, $1,60? But we have not room for more items.

The excess of money expended under the pretence of carrying on this war, was, as we have always affirmed, been expended for the purchase of votes, and the same may be said of the extravagant expenditures of all the public money. No government under Heaven can exist long at this rate, and no one knows this better than the wily chief who laid the plan, viz—a dissolution of our republican form of government! Hence those lawless expenditures to sink the nation.

Now mark what the author of all this public swindling says, through his organ, the *Globe*, alluding to the defeat of his friends in R. I.

This is the economy of Federal Whiggery. It robs the nation of a public domain—destroys its credit—swells up a debt with double rapidity, from that circumstance—and then levies double taxes on the mass of the people, to meet the demands.

There is matchless impudence for you. What does he call economy? $2,300 for making a wagon? "Robs the nation." What is the object of transferring their own character to the Whigs? Shall we answer? Then it is to incense the ignorant—the rabble—to inflame their passions, and get them to screw up their courage to make another onset, and we would not be surprised, if it were [in this city] as we have strong reason to believe, from certain spies, which we have seen and *talked* with, and certain treasonable expressions uttered by certain mechanics employed, or has been, on the public buildings, such as the "Whig Congress was ruining the country." "The country would be ruined sure. What do they know?" To these, and other suspicious movements, the following from the Baltimore Sun of May 10, may be added:

GOVERNMENT WORK AND WORKMEN.—We learn that the city of Washington is crowded with industrious mechanics, and other working men, many of whom came on there at the instance of the government, from various and distant parts of the country, to assist in the erection of the public buildings, and who brought their families there at a considerable expense, but who have been disappointed in their expectations of constant employment. They have, however, remained in expectation that progress would be made to completion, but in this they seem doomed to be disappointed likewise, while at the same time they find the expense of supporting their families weighing heavy on them. We do not pretend to know, nor is it for us to conjecture, what may be the reasons operating on Congress to continue the suspension of the work—but it would seem that the public interest requires an extension of the Treasury building, as we are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has urged the necessity of it on Congress. It is believed, too, that a majority of both houses are in favor of proceeding with the work, and some are disposed to consider the present inaction, as attributable to a majority of the committee on public buildings. This, if so, must be best known to themselves, but we presume the House, if anxious about the matter, can easily ascertain the facts and reasons that guide that committee. If the public interest requires, as it is fairly presumable, the farther prosecution of the work, we apprehend it would save something to the government to go on with it while the workmen and all the conveniences for operations are on the spot—whereas, all these will have to be procured hereafter, when it shall be deemed proper to re-commence the work with a view to its completion."

Show us the man who penned this, and we will show you a traitor. "Crowded with industrious mechanics." In one respect they are rather too industrious and too idle—in another, they are too industrious in burning down the public buildings [for their friends for them,] but by no means industrious in building them up. How many years have they been building the Treasury, and Patent Offices? Two to four hundred hands, which could have been done in half the time.

We do not charge this swindling concern to the workmen, however, but to those whose political cunning it is to keep a party in the field, ready for any emergency. These workmen can either go to their former residence, and vote on the side of those cunning chiefs, [as it appears they have done] whose political interest it is to pension them upon the government under the excuse of fabricating "durable public buildings."

There is no mistake in this. We heard enough to satisfy us that evil is brewing.

A thousand workmen at least, including all, are already here—thousands more would pour in from other cities, most of them ferocious foreigners, who know no law but their passions—many of the border insurgents—some are here, and others ready to fly to their assistance, led on by a man who has always pretended to be what he is *not*, and *not* to be what he really is. We re-repeat, that should such an insurrection actually take place, much evil might be done. And no one knows how near or remote such a calamity might be.

[Something of this kind was in agitation at the inauguration of Gen. Harrison, but discountenanced by Van Buren, and such an event may occur here as at Harrisburg.]

Let Congress beware!

Mark what their organ [the *Sun*] says. "Brought their families here at considerable expense, but has been disappointed in their expectations of constant employment." If this be not the height of impudence, what is?

ANOTHER TREASURY TO BE BUILT!!!! "A majority of Congress," and "the Secretary" are willing to indulge these gentlemen, says the *Sun*! Then a majority of Congress and the Secretary are traitors to the people—but we do not believe it. So, because these men does a job of work for the government, Congress must vote them a pension for life, or have their throat's cut. This is the construction we give to it.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE 27TH CONGRESS.

Hon. *Charles M. Conrad.* This gentleman is a new member of the United States Senate, from Louisiana, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. A Mouton.

Mr. C. is quite a young looking man to come into the Senate. He is in the prime of life, with a tall, slender figure, combining every grace and elegance of form, with those free and easy jestures inseparable from a thorough-bred gentleman. His face is strictly Grecian, thin and fair, of perfect symmetry in the features, with a most splendid forehead, deep, smooth and tranquil, an open, generous brow, and a liquid, full, dark blue eye, of ineffable softness and innocence, while his fine classic countenance—so gentle, so radiant and suasive, that it sets discription at defiance. In his manners he is affable and uncommonly captivating. Nature has indeed been very bountiful to Senator Conrad.

Hon *John McKeon.* Mr. Mc is a new member of the House from the city of New York, and came into Congress at the extra session. He is another of nature's favorites, and makes a very gentlemanly appearance. He is quite a young man, of common height, and average size, with a handsome, agile figure, and pleasing address. His face is oval, rather full, of the middling shade, slightly roseate, with regular, pleasant features, black, shining hair, and a large blue eye, uncommonly keen and brilliant, "distilling drops of sympathy and genius too." His forehead is deep and bland, with a strong arched brow, and his countenance is open and intelligent, and displays much candor and vivacity. In his manners Mr. McKeon is artless and extremely winning.

A RACE more interesting than that between Boston and Fashion; recently came off in Charleston, S. C. The parties were mother and daughter—the one determined to be married, the other that she should do no such thing. The run was made through the market, in capital style, the daughter coming out a long way ahead, distancing her mother and winning the prize, a husband. We would like to see any old lady able to catch a sprightly gal in a race after a beau. It would be 'all nonsense.'

Washington, May 31, 1842.

MADAM. The generous interest you have constantly taken in the cause of American Claimants on Mexico, imposes on me the duty of informing you of its results, and of the present state of things in relation to it.

The Board of Commissioners dissolved on the 25th of February last. Awards up to that period, though mercilessly and madly curtailed, had been made by it, of the Prussian Umpire, to the amount of about two millions of dollars. Owing to the intrigues of the Mexican Commissioners, mysteriously seconded by their American Colleagues, a large number of Claims, amongst which was one of my own, remained unsettled. Mexico being accountable for all claims *unacted upon*, pursuant to the Art. 12 of our Convention with her, it was expected that our Government would take speedy measures for their liquidation, To the same end our Senate had called upon it, since the 2d of March, requesting the communication of all papers connected with the dissolved Board, and the several claims both *acted* and *unacted upon*. This call appears to have been vetoed by our conscientious President, or the pious director of his conscience, Mr. Webster. The American Commissioners, on their part, were to make and they could have done it easily in a few days, a Report to the Executive on the doings and results of the Board, but either being at a loss how to conceive it without criminating themselves, or wishing to enjoy their salaries a little longer they procrastinated during nearly two months. Mr. Webster, who could have transmitted it forthwith to the Senate, with all the other papers called for saddled, bridled and mounted by lord Ashburton, has hitherto paid, in proof of his sublime talents, no attention to any other business but the orders of his noble rider. Nor have the claimants, in whose favor an indemnity has been awarded, been yet informed of any step having been taken by the Executive for the payment, to which they are entitled. Our new Minister Mr. Thompson sailed long ago for Mexico without instructions on the subject. He was only ordered to implore from the generosity of the Mexican Dictator the release of some American prisoners. from which very popular operation our Secretary of State expected a great share of glory. certain that Santa Anna would gladly buy our neutrality in his quarrel with Texas, and our silence about his due to our Claimants, by a pardon which, far from being onerous to him, would only form the eulogium of his generosity, and of the diplomatic skill of our Phoenix of Statesmen.

In my letters to the President of the 6th and 14th ultimo, and the 3d instant, published in the Index Of this city, I demonstrated unanswerably that the United States and no longer Mexico, is now bound to pay the awarded claims, that our Treasury had, or may easily have, means enough to pay that no loss, and a doubtless profit would result to it from paying—that some Claimants are now selling the Certificates of their credits delivered to them by the Treasury, at a loss of 75 cents on every dollar—that I myself am retained since nearly two years in this city, first by our beastly Convention, with Mexico, and then by the criminal apathy of our Government, laboring under all kinds of privations, and enduring a ruinous loss of time, heavy expenses &c. But, Jupiter is still sleeping.

To the Claims, amongst which is one of mine, as above stated, left unacted upon by the Board, not the slightest regard has hitherto been paid by the Powerful Power in Power, par la Grace de Dieu.

To the call of the Senate upon the Executive for the transmission of all papers relating to the Ex-Board or the Claims, either acted or unacted upon, no answer at all has been made.

To a memorial I addressed under date of the 13th instant to the Secretary of state, imploring measured within his attributions, no answer, and not even the acknowledgement of its receipt has been granted by a stupid youth felt by his Pa at the head of the Department of state, during the absence of the latter prompted, I presume, by the English negotiator.

In one word, Madam—disdain, insults, denials of justice, capricious and wanton oppressions, infamous despotism, actual distressing losses and expenses, behold what has hitherto constituted, and is still constituting, the generous protection be stowed by the Government of the United States on the American victims of Mexico brutality. Whether this be imbecility or venality, spirit off party or mercantile speculation, hatred to our citizens or love for Santa Anna, mere caprice or superhuman policy; I know not. Exitus acta probat.

Deign, Madam, to accept the respectful regard of your most humble servent.

SANTANGELO.

THE BLIND BOY.

WRITTEN BY MISS HANNAH F GOULD.

Music by Dempster.

O! tell me the form of the soft slumber air,
That tosses so gently the curls of my hair,
It breathes on my lip, and it fanns my warm cheek,
Yet gives me no answer, though often I speak—
I feel it play o'er me refreshing and kind,
Yet I cannot touch it—I'm blind—I'm blind oh! I'm blind!

And music, what is it? and where does it dwell?
I sink and I mount with its cadence and swell—
While touched to my heart with its deep-stirring strain.
Till pleasure, till pleasure is turning to pain—
What brightness of hue is with music combined?
Will any one tell me!—I'm blind, oh! I'm blind!

The perfumes of flowers that are hovering nigh,
What are they! on what kind of wings do they fly?
Are not they sweet angels that come to delight.
A poor little Boy that knows nothing of sight!
The sun, moon and stars, are to me undefined,
Oh! tell me what light is—I'm blind, oh! I'm blind?

Boys, did any of you hear of any thing like the following lately! Mind, we don't say where it took place.

'Excuse me, sir, if you please, mother thinks you are two young for a gallant.

'Please, miss, inform your mother that I think myself quite old enough to attend any person not yet out of their pantaletts—and, if you wish to be very communicative, you can further say to your mother that I have heard it more than intimated that ladies jooly wore that article to conceal the holes in their stockings.

'Very possibly, sir, you may have heard all that from some jilted love-sick swain or crusty old bachelor with whom no lady would associate—but I have heard it affirmed that gentlemen [if such I may term them] only wore long hair in imitation of the ladies' poodles, or to conceal the place where their ears had been cropped off.'

'Good evening, miss.'

'Good bye, sir.'

'Mr. Counter Jumper, is these here fast colors, in this ere kalliker?'

Yes, Miss Slob, the fastest you ever saw. Give me nine yards.'

The nine yards were cut and paid for. Exeunt, Miss Slob. The next day she comes back, looking daggers, with her back stuck up with a double allowance of bustle.

Look here, Mr. Counter Jumper, you said these here colors were fast.

Exactly, Miss Slob.

Fast!—look a there—every bit washed out—do you call them fast colors?

To be sure, Miss Slob—the *fastest* we ever had at *going*, never saw colors wash so *fast* in my life.

Exeunt, Miss Slob in a rage.

The hardest struggle for a pun that we have seen for an age, is the following, from the N. Y. Times. The writer must have been very sick, as soon as he got it out.

Why is the Queen of England's breakfast like death? Because it is swallowed up in victory.

There came a man to this place a few days since, who said his name was Dr. Adrient, and that he was a juggler. He showed here one night, but on the second he commenced some of his rusters—broke up the show, and terminated by the Mons a good licking.—[Cahawba Democrat.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

The subscriber having taken the large and commodious Hotel on Seventh street, one door from the corner of Pa. Av. facing *Centre Market*, formerly occupied by *John Lloyd*, Esq.

Of this long establ. ed house, for convenience, and comfort le apartments little need be said. The s scriber, also long known to the Public, prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers at the shortest notice. His table is plentifully furnished with the best the market affords prepared by experienced cooks, and attentive servants:

His bar is furnished equal to any in the United States.

He flatters himself, therefore, that from his zeal to give entire satisfaction, he may receive a moderate share of public patronage.

B. O. SHECKLES.

sept. 23, 1840.

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum, $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—$1 per square for each insertion. No yearly advertising admitted. These terms have been adopted both because the number of subscribers are so much larger than all the daily papers united, as to make them actually cheaper, and because a repetition of old advertisements affords no interest to the readers.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publishers, while arrearages are due.

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Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.

MICHAEL McDERMOT wishes to inform his customers and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING USINESS, in all its branches, on Penn avenue between Third and Four-and a-half streets, where he keeps constantly on hand for sale Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c., made of the best materials and by selected workmen. He hoes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing done as usual.

MRS HALL'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
Pennsylvania Avenue,
NEARLY OPP. BRO N'S HOTEL
WASHINGTON.

THE HUMAN HAIR is warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from Dandruff, by the genuine *Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.*

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consuls Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

DARING FRAUD.—This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have hokly name of L.COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the Public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail office No 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

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Wholesale Druggists, New York

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Manufactured by James Jack.

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Do grain, Calf and Kip welted, do.
Do coarse thick do.
Do Brogans and Monroe do.
Do pumps and Calf . . shoes.
BOYS Boots, Brogans, and dress shoes.
LADIES AND MISSES fine Calf, Seal, and Morocco walking do.
Do Do fine Kid and Gaiters.

All of which the undersigned will sell cheap. Apply as above.

JAMES H BIRCH.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the City Lunch, corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, formerly kept by John Head jr. where he intends keeping all the deliacies of the season, both in the eating and drinking way. Gentlemen will please call and taste for themselves.

Mar 1840 J. W. DEXTER.

CHARLES CAHAN

'Informs the Public that he has removed to that popular stand formerly occupied by Michael McDermott, at the corner of Sixth street and Penn. Av. where he continues to furnish refreshments to citizens and strangers, as usual. He begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the Public in general for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their favors.

DEPOT HOUSE."

This is a new tavern recently opened by MICHAL McDERMOTT, at that popular stand formerly occupied by Mr. McGuire, immediately opposite the car office, on Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. McD. has long been known to the public as a successful carriage maker, and a most amiable man.

He has fitted up the house in a neat and commodious style, and solicits a portion of the public patronage. He is prepared to entertain travellers and citizens at the shortest notice. He has a well furnished bar and provided with good beds and stables.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Frederick or Wheeling.

The Fredericktown stage leaves the office opposite Gadsby's Hotel, daily, for Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at this place or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the reason.

The stage will leave Fredericktown daily on the arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. by this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skilful and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES of the class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver, of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellings, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head, King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia or Females complaints.

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregular action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured by these Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principals of the discovery upon which they are founded, stating the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter, either in a negative or positive state of electro, and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles, is produced by the attracting and repelling force of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs, seems to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of disease, and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them the symptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under rections contained in the work which tidee than without the aid of a physician. candibe used with perfect safety and encreasting or inconvenience.

NOTICE.

As there will be but one boat on the route on Sunday, the PHENIX will make five trips on that day between Washington and Alexanderia.

Leaving Alexandria at 3 and 10 A. M. and 1, 3, and 5 o'clock P. M.

Leaving Washington at 9 and 11 A. M. and tw 4, and 6 o'clock P. M.

JAMES GUY, Jr. Captain.

NEW GUIDE TO WASHINGTONs yn G. Watterston, Esq—The above work is ju published, with a frontispiece of the Statue of Washington by Greenough, and contains every thing relating to the history of washington, and its progress and improvements since its origin—he citizen and stranger, and is a perfect guide o all its object of curiosity, and to every thing else that a stranger would be desirous to make thimself acquainted with, while a sojourner in it or a resident abroad. It gives a true picture o washington, though not a mere picture book—al sat institutions, works of art, &c., are briefly bu olitisfactorily described. It sketches its usage ustoms, manners, and religious and moral otco of its society—public buildings, literary, humso and other institutions—its location, the conditicil of the legal and medical professions—its growth and character of its resident population—gives ah abstract of its municipal regulations, civil and criminal courts—du ies of the principal executive officers of the General Government, of the committees of Congress, and a great variety of useful, local; and general information which a resident as well as a stranger would be pleased to possess. Among the descriptions of the societies which have been organized in ashington, are two at considerable length, and of great interest—one, of the National Institution, and the other, of the Society of Odd Fellows.

The work is printed in a neat and handsome style, of over 200 pages, and for sale at the book store of R. FARNHAM, corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania, avenue.

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory AND

UPHOLSTERER

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in itsvarious branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pennsylvania Avenue, equidistant from the railroad depot and Capitol gate will consist of

prung and cushion-seat Sofas, Low Bedsteads

Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)

Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables

Wardrobes, Bedsteads

Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs

Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of whic are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington

Persons wishing to exchange their old furnit

CONFECTIONARY

THE SUBSCRIBER having remove from 7th street to Pa. Avenue, between 3d and 4th street, beow the UNION TAVERN, below, where he has the ionor to inform his friends and the Public in General, that he is prepared so furnish at the shortest notice every variet frharticle in his line; Cakes of every de rc ption, Candies in every variety, Frui Nuts, &c. H. BARNS

FRESH

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

For sale, Wholesale and Retai, at

J. F. CALLAN'S,

Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th street,

WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the foowing

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Coards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Gass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch atatuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excellent for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silver Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large, Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper, Squash and other, Pumpkins, premium, Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spnage round and prickly; Squash, every variety, Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roo s Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞hese seeds are put up in small an d convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. he Roots, (particularly he Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise a the new varieties, acr will be sold at the New York prices. and Orders from a distance punctually ded to, and Seeds, Roots and plants nfully packed to go to any part of the eed States.

GERMAN HOTEL,

BY

CHARLES ROSENTHRAL. south

The proprietor has removed to the and side of Penn. Avenue, between 12th by 13th sts. to the House lately occupied by C. COLTMAN, where he will be happy S ertain his old customers and strang—

THE GENUINE VEGEABLE PILL

et An effectual cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleets. yrictures, &c. &c. Of all the remedies oet discovered for the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have been the most effectual, as they have never been known to fail to effect a perfect cure. They are mild and pleasant to take, yet powerfu n their action, and may be taken without he knowledge of the most intimate friend These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box. For dale by & W Young, jr. C Stott, corner of 7th street and the ave ue; C T and T et Jardella, corner of 12th a the avenue Wade on 7th street.

Georgetown, O by Linthicum

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING BY *SUBSCRIPTION*

The Authentic Report of the Controves Discussion, that took place in the C of Dublin, in the year 1827, betw the Rev BOMAS MAGUIRE, and Rev R. T. P. POPE.

This celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of moder times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it i still read with extraordinary vidity, an in the United States passed through thre editions, all of which are exhusted to th last copy; and the demand for it from a quarters, Catholic and Protestant, bein still very great, it is proposed to re-publis it in Weekly Numbers at such a price a o put it within the reach of all withou turessing any.

☞Those in the City of N. York, who wis the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have i regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents.—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 178 An St Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willing Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon Utica, N. Y.;—r.T athew, McLeod Georgetown, D. C.;—r. Pe e, Haynes Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this grea controversy has converted more sectaries tr the Catholic Church in England and Ireland than any other work whatever; and he lso been the happy means of bringing grea umbers to the true faith in the United States It is t herefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will end his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the —vmostalue.

Mr. JAMES GIVEN has the honor to inform the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that has just opened a Grocery Store in that noted building on Penn Avenue, near the Railroad Depot, formerl occupied by Mr. Dunn as a furniture store erea e, by the office of the Native vc i a tewhere he will be happy to ac odeio is to all who may favor him with Aomme.m, wi th every article in the Gro

$100 REWARD.

DR. STORM'S SPECIC COMPOUND

For the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Diabets or difficulty in making water, and all other unnatural discharges from the retha of either sex.

In no case has this medicine been known to fail, to effect a permanent cure, and too, in the shortest possible time. Should this medicine fail to effect a cure where it has been taken according to directions, return the empty vial and get back the money. Why then spend both time and money with such quack nostrums as cannot be depended upon; when, for $1, you can purchase a pleasant, sure, and speedy cure, composed solely of vegetable substance? One hundred dollars will be paid to any one who will produce a medicine to equal this compound, or who will prove that it contains any mineral substance whatever.

☞For sale in Washington city by Robert Patterson, corner 9th and the Avenue and Charles C. Stott, corner of 7th street and the avenue; and by H. Wade on 7th street, and by J. & W. Young jr.

In Georgetown by John L. Kidwell.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

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Mar 1840 J. W. DEXTER.

CHARLES CAHAN

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